

REMARKS

Reconsideration is respectfully requested for Claims 1- 2 and 4-13, said claims having been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, the Examiner alleging that the language added to Claim 1 in the amendment filed on October 30, 2006, was based upon new matter. This basis for rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1, the only independent claim, has been amended to delete the language of "having a portion of the uncoated side of said strip on the outside surface of said roll."

The second part of the rejection, having to do with the coating on the first side of the plastic strip covering the entire surface of the first side, is believed to be based upon error.

During the telephone interview conducted on Tuesday morning, April 17th, 2007, among Examiner Nasser Ahmad, Mr. Ted Dean and the undersigned attorney for the applicants, there was a discussion of the fact that the dictionary definition of the verb "coat" means that the coating is applied to the entire surface of the object being coated. As represented to the Examiner, this dictionary definition is found in the Oxford Dictionary, published by the DK Publishing, Inc. having offices in London, New York, Sidney and Moscow and by the Oxford University Press, having offices in New York and Oxford. This particular dictionary bears a copyright of 1998.

On page 163 of that dictionary, the definition of "coat", when used as a verb, means to "provide with a layer or covering". On page 193 of that same dictionary, the definition of "cover" means to "occupy the whole surface of something". For the convenience of the Examiner, we have enclosed copies of the cover page of the dictionary, the back page showing the copyright date, and pages 163 and 193 of the dictionary with the relevant portions highlighted in yellow. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the disclosure of having coating on one side of the strip is an exact teaching of the coating being applied to the one side of the strip, in its entirety.

The original disclosure of the specification, the Abstract and the claims are replete with statements concerning the fact that the coating on one side of the strip allows the plastic strip to be "easily rolled up and unrolled" (Claim 3 as originally filed, and now incorporated into Claim 1, lines 7 and 8 of the Abstract, and page 9, lines 11-24 of the specification).

Moreover, this feature of the invention, i.e. "Easily rolled up and unrolled," is simply not possible without the one side of the strip being coated, in its entirety. Any portion of the coated side having no coating, would stick to the adhesive on the second side of the plastic strip, and thus would prevent, or at least hinder the easy unrolling of the plastic strip.

The silicone coating applied to the one side of the plastic acts as a shield to preclude the adhesive strips from adhering to the adjacent plastic side of the strip. As with any shield, the shield should be co-extensive with the area to be protected. As but one example, one would not design a bullet-proof jacket, such as from Kevlar, having a hole in the jacket over where the heart resides in the chest. For protection purposes, a coated side means just that. If the side were to be just partially coated, that is the language that would have been used.

The concept of the coating covering the entire side of the plastic strip adjacent to the side having the adhesive strips, involves not only common sense, good judgement and sound engineering practices, but also is a classic example of being inherent, addressed in Section 2163.07(a) of the MPEP, which reads as follows:

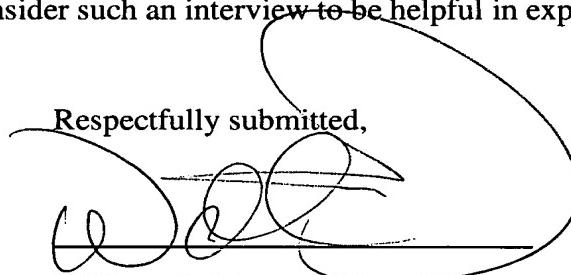
“By disclosing in a patent application a device that inherently performs a function or has a property, operates according to a theory or has an advantage, a patent application necessarily discloses that function, theory or advantage, even though it says nothing explicit concerning it. The application may later be amended to recite the function, theory or advantage without introducing prohibited new matter. *In re Reynolds*, 443 F.2d 384, 170 USPQ 94 (CCPA 1971); *In re Smythe*, 480 F. 2d 1376, 178 USPQ 279 (CCPA 1973).”

Based upon the very clear language of the MPEP, and the related Court decisions, the specification is now being amended to call for the coated side to be coated in its entirety. It is respectfully submitted that this added language does not constitute new matter.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1-2 and 4-13 are in *prima facie* condition for allowance.

The undersigned attorney for the applicants would appreciate a further telephone interview (713-355-4200) should the Examiner consider such an interview to be helpful in expediting the prosecution of this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

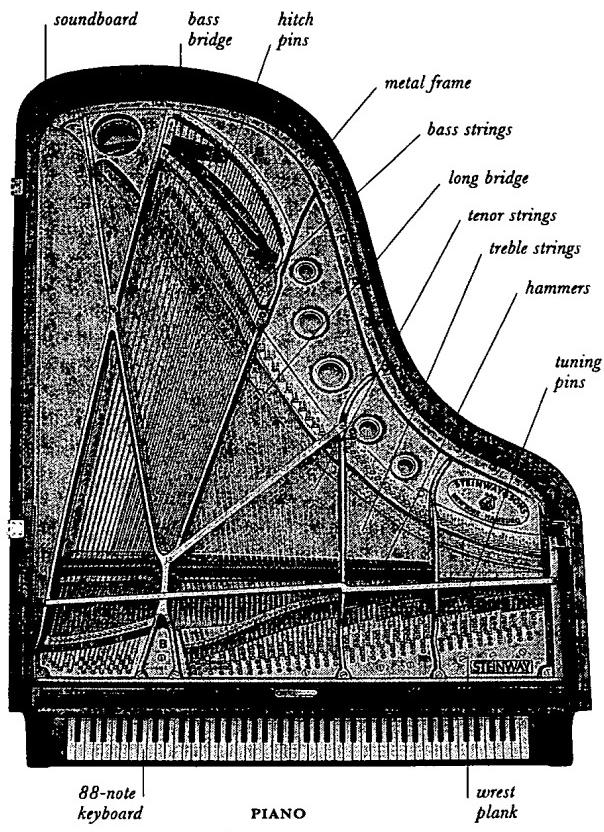

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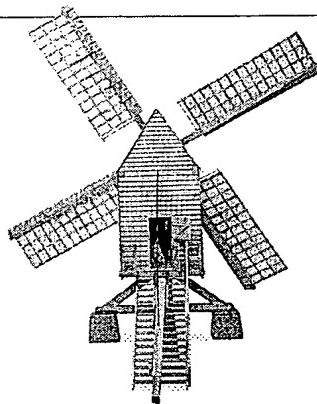


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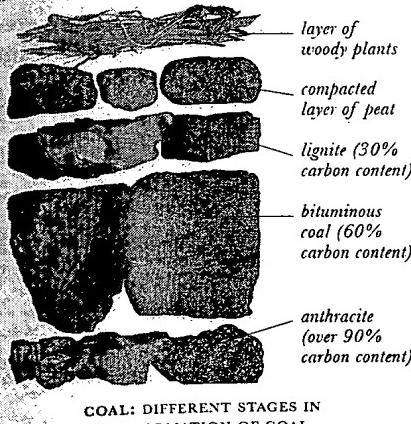
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coal



coal /kōl/ *n. & v. • n. 1* ▲ a hard black or blackish rock, mainly carbonized plant matter, found in underground seams and used as a fuel and in the manufacture of gas, tar, etc. ▷ **SEDIMENT**. *2* a red-hot piece of coal, wood, etc., in a fire. • *v. 1* *intr.* take in a supply of coal. *2* *tr.* put coal into (an engine, fire, etc.). □ **coals** to Newcastle something brought or sent to a place where it is already plentiful. **haul** (or **call**) over the **coals** reprimand. □ **coaly** *adj.*

coalesce /kōles/ *v.intr. 1* come together and form one whole. *2* combine in a coalition. □ **coalescence** *n. coalescent* *adj.*

coal-face /kōlfās/ *n.* an exposed surface of coal in a mine.

coal-field /kōlfeild/ *n.* an extensive area with strata containing coal.

coal-hole /kōlhōl/ *n.* a hole, as from a sidewalk, leading to a coal bin.

coalition /kōlīshən/ *n. 1* **Polit.** a temporary alliance for combined action, esp. of distinct parties forming a government, or of nations. *2* fusion into one whole. □ **coalitionist** *n.*

coal-man /kōlmān/ *n. (pl. -men)* a person who carries or delivers coal.

coal tar *n.* a thick, black, oily liquid distilled from coal and used as a source of benzene.

coaming /kōmīng/ *n.* a raised border around the hatches, etc., of a ship to keep out water.

coarse /kōrs/ *adj. 1* rough or loose in texture or grain; made of large particles. *b* (of a person's features) rough or large. *2* lacking refinement or delicacy; crude; obscene (*coarse humor*). *3* rude; uncivil. *4* inferior; common. □ **coarsely** *adv.* **coarseness** *n. coarsish* *adj.*

coarsen /kōwrsn/ *n.v. & intr.* make or become coarse.

coast /kōst/ *n. & v. • n. 1* a the border of the land near the sea; the seashore. *b* (the **Coast**) the Pacific coast of the US. *2* a run, usu. downhill, on a bicycle without pedaling or in a motor vehicle without using the engine. *b* a toboggan slide or slope. • *v.intr. 1* ride or move, usu. downhill, without use of power; freewheel. *2* make progress without much effort. *3* slide down a hill on a toboggan or other sled. □ **the coast is clear** there is no danger of being observed or caught. □ **coastal** *adj.*

coaster /kōstər/ *n. 1* a ship that travels along the coast from port to port. *2* a small tray or mat for a bottle or glass.

Coast Guard /kōst gaard/ *n.* the US. military service that protects coastal waters, aids shipping and pleasure craft, and enforces maritime laws.

coastline /kōstln/ *n.* ▶ the line of the seashore, esp. with regard to its shape (*a rugged coastline*).

coast-to-coast *adj. adv.* across an island or continent.

coat /kōt/ *n. & v. • n. 1* an outer garment with sleeves and often extending below the hips; an

overcoat or jacket. *2* a an animal's fur, hair, etc.

b **Physiol.** a structure, esp. a membrane, enclosing or lining an organ. *c* a skin, rind, or husk. *d* a layer of a bulb, etc. *3* a a layer or covering. *b* a covering of paint, etc., laid on a surface at one time. • *v.t.* *1* (usu. foll. by *with, in*) a apply a coat of paint, etc., to; provide with a layer or covering. *b* (as **coated adj.**) covered with. *2* (of paint, etc.) form a covering to. □ **coated adj.** (also in comb.).

coat-dress /kōtdres/ *n.* a woman's tailored dress resembling a coat.

coat hanger *n.* see **HANGER**.

coatati /kōtātē/ *n. (pl. coatatis)* any raccoonlike, flesh-eating mammal of the genus *Nasua*, with a long, flexible snout and a long, usu. ringed tail.

coati-mundi /kōtāateemundē/ *n. (pl. coatimundis)* = **COATI**.

coating /kōting/ *n.* a thin layer or covering of paint, etc.

coat armor *n.* coats of arms.

coat of arms *n.* the heraldic bearings or shield of a person, family, or corporation.

coat of mail *n.* a jacket covered with mail or composed of mail. ▷ **CHAIN MAIL**.

coat-tail /kōtāyl/ *n. 1* the back flap of a man's jacket or coat. *2* (in pl.) a the back skirts of a dress coat, cutaway, etc. *b* **Polit.** (of a party candidate) popularity such as to attract votes for other party candidates.

co-author /kō-awthər/ *n. & v. • n.* a joint author. • *v.t.* be a joint author of.

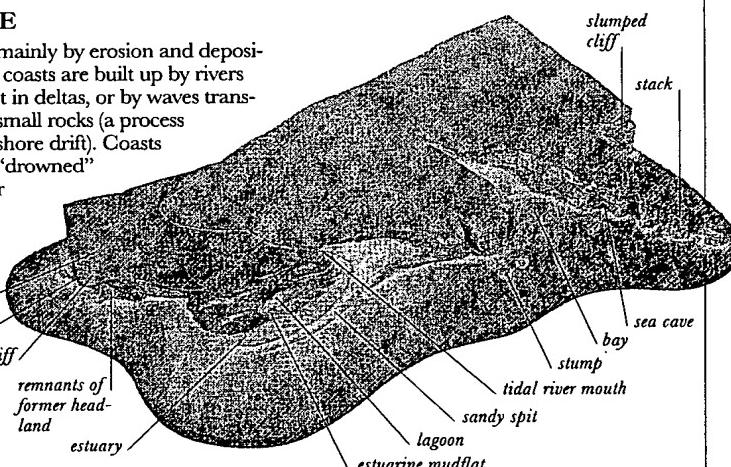
coax /kōks/ *v.tn. 1* (usu. foll. by *into, or to + infin.*) persuade (a person) gradually or by flattery. *2* (fol. by *out of*) obtain (a thing from a person) by coaxing. *3* manipulate (a thing) carefully or slowly. □ **coaxer** *n. coaxingly* *adv.*

co-axial /kō-äksēəl/ *adj. 1* having a common axis. *2* **Elect.** (of a cable or line) transmitting by means of two concentric conductors separated by an insulator. □ **co-axially** *adv.*

COASTLINE

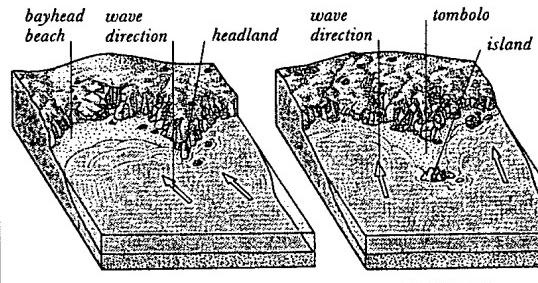
Coastlines evolve mainly by erosion and deposition. Depositional coasts are built up by rivers dropping sediment in deltas, or by waves transporting sand and small rocks (a process that includes longshore drift). Coasts are referred to as "drowned" when land sinks or sea levels rise.

TYPICAL FEATURES OF A COASTLINE

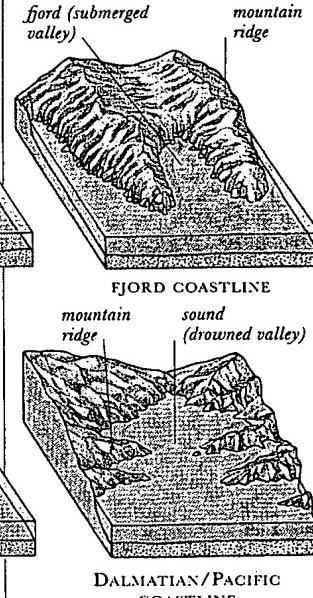


MAIN TYPES OF COASTLINE

DEPOSITIONAL COASTLINES



DROWNED COASTLINES



meal. 6 *Med.* a sequence of medical treatment, etc. (described a course of antibiotics). 7 a line of conduct. 8 *Archit.* a continuous horizontal layer of brick, stone, etc., in a building. 9 a channel in which water flows. 10 the pursuit of game (esp. hares) with hounds, esp. grayhounds, by sight rather than scent. 11 *Naut.* a sail on a square-rigged ship. • v. 1 *ent.* (esp. of liquid) run, esp. fast. (*blood coursed through his veins*). 2 *tr.* (also *absol.*) a use (hounds) to hunt. b pursue (hares, etc.) in hunting. □ the course of nature ordinary events or procedure. in the course of during. in the course of time as time goes by; eventually. a matter of course the natural or expected thing of course naturally; as it is or was to be expected; admittedly. on (or off) course following (or deviating from) the desired direction or goal. run (or take) its course (esp. of an illness) complete its natural development. □ course *n.* (in sense 2 of *v.*)

court /kawrt/ *n.* & *v.* • n. 1 (in full court of law) a judge or assembly of judges or other persons acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases. b = COURTROOM. 2 a an enclosed quadrangular area for games, which may be open or covered (*tennis court*, *squash court*). b an area marked out for lawn tennis, etc. 3 a a small enclosed street in a town, having a yard surrounded by houses, and adjoining a larger street. b the name of a large house, block of apartments, street, etc. (*Grosvenor Court*). c a subdivision of a building, usu. a large hall extending to the ceiling with galleries and staircases. 4 a the establishment, retinue, and courtiers of a sovereign. b a sovereign and his or her councilors, constituting a ruling power. c a sovereign's residence. d an assembly held by a sovereign; a state reception. 5 attention paid to a person whose favor, love, or interest is sought (*paid court to her*). 6 a the qualified members of a company or a corporation. c a meeting of a court. • v.t. 1 a try to win the affection or favor of (a person). b pay amorous attention to (*courting couples*). 2 seek to win (applause, fame, etc.). 3 invite (misfortune) by one's actions (*you are courting disaster*). □ go to court take legal action. in court appearing as a party or an advocate in a court of law. out of court 1 (of a plaintiff) not entitled to be heard. 2 before a hearing or judgment can take place. 3 not worthy of consideration (*that suggestion is out of court*).

court card *n.* Brit. = FACE CARD.

courteous /körteeəs/ *adj.* polite, kind, or considerate. □ courteous-ly *adv.* COURTEOUS-NESS *n.*

courtesan /kawrtzán/ *n.* literary a prostitute, esp. one with wealthy or upper-class clients.

courtesy /körtisee/ *n.* (pl. -ies) 1 courteous behavior. 2 courteous act. □ by courtesy by favor, not by right. by courtesy of with the formal permission of (a person, etc.).

courtesy light *n.* a light in a car that is switched on by opening a door.

court house /kawrthowz/ *n.* 1 a building in which a judicial court is held. 2 a building containing the administrative offices of a county.

courtier /kawrtieər/ *n.* a person who attends or frequents a sovereign's court.

courtly /kawrtlee/ *adj.* (courtlier, courtliest) 1 polished or refined in manners. 2 obsequious. □ courtly-ness *n.*

court-martial /kawrm märshəl/ *n.* & *v.* (pl. courts-martial) a judicial court for trying members of the armed services. • v.t. try by a court-martial.

court order *n.* a direction issued by a court or a judge, usu. requiring a person to do or not do something.

court reporter *n.* a stenographer who makes a verbatim record and transcription of the proceedings in a court of law.

courtroom /kawrtroom, -rōom/ *n.* the place or room in which a court of law meets.

courtship /kawrtship/ *n.* 1 a courting with a view to marriage. b the courting behavior of male

animals, birds, etc. c a period of courting. 2 an attempt, often protracted, to gain advantage by flattery, attention, etc.

court-yard /kawrvtyārd/ *n.* an area enclosed by walls or buildings, often opening off a street.

cous-cous /kōoskōs/ *n.* □

a type of N. African semolina in granules made from crushed durum wheat. 2 a spicy dish of this, usu. with meat or fruit added.

cousin /küzən/ *n.* 1 (also first cousin, cousin-ger- man, pl. cousins-german)

the child of one's uncle or aunt. 2 (usu. in pl.) applied to the people of kindred races or nations (our British cousins). □ cousin-hood *n.* cousin-ly *adj.* cousin-ship *n.*

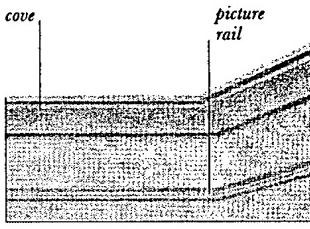
couture /kōotōör, -tür/ *n.* the design and manufacture of fashionable clothes; = HAUTE COUTURE.

courtier /kōotōöree-ay, -eər/ *n.* (fem. couturière /-reeär/) a fashion designer or dressmaker.

cov-alent /kōvälənt/ *adj.* Chem. □ or of designating chemical bonds formed by the sharing of electrons by two atoms in a molecule. □ co-valence *n.* co-valency *n.* co-valently *adv.*

cova-lent bond *n.* Chem. a bond formed by sharing of electrons, usu. in pairs by two atoms in a molecule. □ ALKANE

cove /kōv/ *n.* & *v.* • n. 1 a small, esp. sheltered, bay or creek. 2 a sheltered recess. 3 *Archit.* □ a concave arch or arched molding, esp. one formed at the junction of a wall with a ceiling. • v.t. Archit. 1 provide (a room, ceiling, etc.) with a cove. 2 slope (the sides of a fireplace) inward.



COVE

coven /kuvən/ *n.* an assembly of witches.

covenant /kuvənənt/ *n.* & *v.* • n. 1 an agreement; a contract. 2 Law a a contract drawn up under a seal, esp. undertaking to make regular payments to a charity. b a clause of a covenant. 3 (Covenant) Bibl. the agreement between God and the Israelites (see ARK OF THE COVENANT). • v.t. & intr. agree, esp. by legal covenant. □ cov-enan-tal /-nənt'l/ *adj.* cov-enan-tor *n.* covenanter *n.*

cov-er /kuvər/ *v.* & *n.* • v.t. 1 a (often foll. by with) protect or conceal by means of a cloth, lid, etc. b prevent the perception or discovery of; conceal (to cover my embarrassment). 2 a extend over; occupy the whole surface of (covered in dirt; covered with writing).

b (often foll. by with) strew thickly or thoroughly (covered the floor with straw). c lie over; be a covering to (the blanket scarcely covered him). 3 a protect; clothe. b (as covered adj.) wearing a hat; having a roof. 4 include; comprise; deal with (the talk covered recent discoveries). 5 travel (a specified distance) (covered sixty miles). 6 Journalism a report (events, a meeting, etc.). b investigate as a reporter. 7 be enough to defray (expenses, a bill, etc.). 8 a refl. take precautionary measures so as to protect oneself (had covered myself by saying I might be late). b (absol.; foll. by for) deputize or stand in for (a colleague, etc.) (will you cover for me?). 9 Mil. a aim a gun, etc., at. b (of a fortress, guns, etc.) command (a territory). c stand behind (a person in the front rank). d protect (an exposed person, etc.) by being able to return fire. 10 (also

absol.) (in some card games) play a card higher than (one already played to the same trick). 11 (of a stallion, a bull, etc.) copulate with. • n. 1 something that covers or protects, esp.: a lid. b the binding of a book. c either board of this. d an envelope or the wrapping of a mailed package (under separate cover). e the outer case of a pneumatic tire. f (in pl.) bedclothes. 2 a hiding place; a shelter. 3 woods or undergrowth sheltering game or covering the ground (see COVER *n.* 1). 4 a a pretense; a screen (under cover of humility). b a spy's pretended identity or activity. c Mil. a supporting force protecting an advance party from attack. 5 a place setting at table, esp. in a restaurant. □ break cover (of game or a hunted person) leave a place of shelter, esp. vegetation. cover in provide with a roof, etc. cover one's tracks conceal evidence of what one has done. cover up 1 completely cover or conceal. 2 conceal (circumstances, etc., esp. illicitly) (also *absol.*: refused to cover up for them). from cover to cover from beginning to end of a book, etc. take cover use a natural or prepared shelter against an attack.

coverage /kuvərij/ *n.* 1 an area or an amount covered. 2 Journalism the amount of press, etc., publicity received by a particular story, person, etc. 3 a risk covered by an insurance policy. 4 an area reached by a particular broadcasting station or advertising medium.

cover-all /kuvərawl/ *n.* & *adj.* • n. 1 something that covers entirely. 2 (usu. in pl.) a full-length protective outer garment often zipped up the front. • attrib. adj. covering entirely (a coverall term).

cover charge *n.* an extra charge levied per head in a restaurant, nightclub, etc.

cover girl *n.* a female model whose picture appears on magazine covers, etc.

covering /kuvəring/ *n.* something that covers, esp. a bedspread, blanket, etc., or clothing.

covering letter *n.* = COVER LETTER.

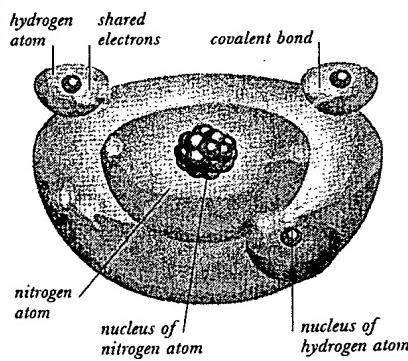
coverlet /kuvərlit/ *n.* a bedspread.

cover letter *n.* (also covering letter) an explanatory letter sent with an enclosure.

cover story *n.* a news story in a magazine, that is illustrated or advertised on the front cover.

COVALENT

Covalent compounds are made up of molecules whose atoms are held together by covalent bonds. For example, an ammonia molecule is made up of three hydrogen atoms and one nitrogen atom. Each covalent bond consists of two shared electrons – one from the nitrogen atom and one from a hydrogen atom.



COVALENT BONDS IN AN AMMONIA MOLECULE (NH₃)